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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# AIRGRAM

JAP-US

FOR RM USE ONLY

A-1353
NO.

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HANDLING INDICATOR

1963 MAR 24 PM 3 11
DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MB

REVIEWED BY
RPP ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION
RESEARCH
DATE
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TS AUTH.
ENDORSE
DATE: March 22, 1963
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RELEASE DENIED
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS

3 MAY 1982

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RM/AN-Feeney-1

FROM : Amembassy, TOKYO

SUBJECT : Consular Convention with Japan

REF : Department's A-561 of March 12, 1963

(4) Enclosure (Treaty Cards) US-JAPAN

The following documents marked for the attention of the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs are enclosed herewith:

1. The US originals of the Consular Convention together with the original Full Power Authorization for signing of Masayoshi Ohira, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

2. A certification by an Embassy officer to the effect that the final Japanese text conformed to the final English text.

3. Certified true copies of the US originals including both the English and Japanese texts. - 2 each

The Embassy would appreciate receiving 20 copies of the US originals (English and Japanese texts) of the Consular Convention at the convenience of the Department. Several copies mailed.

For the Ambassador:
one copy retained in L/T
LEGAL ADVISER
Enclosures: 3 attached
MAR 1963
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

John K. Emmerson
Minister

Enclosures:
As stated.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
L/T
MAR 2
FOR DEPT. USE ONLY
In Out
OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER

UNCLASSIFIED

FORM 4-62 DS-323

| Drafted by: | Contents and Classification Approved by: |
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| CON: HMHolland | JKEmmerson |
| Clearances: CON: GParsons | CM: JOZurhellen, Jr. |

CLASSIFICATION

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JAPAN )
CITY OF TOKYO ) SS:
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA )

I, Harrison M. Holland, Consul of the United States of America, in and for Tokyo, Japan, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby certify that this document is a true and correct copy of the original Consular Convention between the United States of America and Japan dated March 22, 1963 this day exhibited to me and compared with the said original and found to agree therewith word for word and figure for figure.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and the official seal of the Consular Service of the United States of America at Tokyo, Japan, this twenty-second day of March, A.D. 1963.

Harrison M. Holland

Harrison M. Holland
Consul of the United States of America

Service No. 2583881;
Tariff No. 83;
No fee prescribed.

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国立国会図書館

国立国会図書館蔵書

㊀ 「ヨーロッパ」という言葉の語源はよく知られているように、ギリシア神話の中の王女エウロペの名前に由来するといわれている。エウロペはフェニキアの王女で、ゼウスが白い牛に変身して彼女をさらったという物語である。この物語は古代ギリシアの壺絵などにも描かれており、ヨーロッパの文化の中に深く根付いている。

㊁ 「ヨーロッパ」という地名が最初に文献に現れるのは、紀元前五世紀のヘロドトスの歴史書においてである。ヘロドトスはアジアとヨーロッパの境界をボスポラス海峡とエーゲ海に置いた。しかし、その後の地理学者たちの間では、この境界線をめぐって様々な議論が展開されることになる。

㊂ 「ヨーロッパ」という概念は、時代によってその意味するところが大きく変化してきた。古代においては、ギリシア人にとっての「ヨーロッパ」は、ギリシアを中心とした地中海世界の北側の地域を指すにすぎなかった。

㊃ 「ヨーロッパ」という言葉の語源はよく知られているように、ギリシア神話の中の王女エウロペの名前に由来するといわれている。エウロペはフェニキアの王女で、ゼウスが白い牛に変身して彼女をさらったという物語である。この物語は古代ギリシアの壺絵などにも描かれており、ヨーロッパの文化の中に深く根付いている。

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方団体（たとえば、州、県、郡又は市町村を含むが、これらに限定されない。）をいう。当該地域を有することを条件として「接受国の当局」とは、接受国及びその地方公共団体の当該をいう。ただし、その施設を管理しておくものとする「法令」とは、締約国の領域又はその地方公共団体において施行する法律、命令及びこれらに関する規則を含むものとする。

第二部　任命及び管轄区域

第三条

(1)　派遣国は、接受国の領域内において、接受国が設置に同意するいかなる場所にも領事事務所を設置し、かつ、維持することができる。領事館は、

国立国会図書館デジタル化資料

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国立国会図書館

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付し、かつ、派遣国の国旗及び領事旗を掲げることができる。これらの旗は、適当な場合には、領事官の住居にも掲げることができ、また、領事官が旅行する場合には、自動車その他の交通機関にも掲げることができる。この条にいう領事官の住居には、その職務のために使用される建物の一部で独立のものを含む。

(3) (a) 領事事務所の公文書は、領事官及び領事館職員の私的の文書並びに商業及び営業上の職業又は営業上の物件と混合しない条件で保管されている場所から完全に区別された場所にのみ保管しなければならない。この規定は、領事事務所が外交使節団の一部をなす場合には、外交上の公文書を領事館の公文書と区別しておくことを要求するものではない。

(b) 派遣国の領事事務所に保管される公文書は、常に不可侵とし、受領国の当局は、いかなる理由によつても、これらを検閲し又

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は出来ないものであります。

(三) 憲法改正の発議は、各議院の総議員の三分の二以上の賛成で、国会が、これを国民に提案してその承認を経なければならない。この承認には、特別の国民投票又は国会の定める選挙の際行はれる投票において、その過半数の賛成を必要とする。

(四) 憲法改正について前項の承認を経たときは、天皇は、国民の名で、この憲法と一体を成すものとして、直ちにこれを公布する。

(五) 憲法改正の発議は、各議院の総議員の三分の二以上の賛成で、国会が、これを国民に提案してその承認を経なければならない。この承認には、特別の国民投票又は国会の定める選挙の際行はれる投票において、その過半数の賛成を必要とする。

(六) 憲法改正について前項の承認を経たときは、天皇は、国民の名で、この憲法と一体を成すものとして、直ちにこれを公布する。

(七) 憲法改正の発議は、各議院の総議員の三分の二以上の賛成で、国会が、これを国民に提案してその承認を経なければならない。この承認には、特別の国民投票又は国会の定める選挙の際行はれる投票において、その過半数の賛成を必要とする。

(八) 憲法改正について前項の承認を経たときは、天皇は、国民の名で、この憲法と一体を成すものとして、直ちにこれを公布する。

(九) 憲法改正の発議は、各議院の総議員の三分の二以上の賛成で、国会が、これを国民に提案してその承認を経なければならない。この承認には、特別の国民投票又は国会の定める選挙の際行はれる投票において、その過半数の賛成を必要とする。

(十) 憲法改正について前項の承認を経たときは、天皇は、国民の名で、この憲法と一体を成すものとして、直ちにこれを公布する。

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の国家そのものが国内政治の場合と同じように国際社会の一般国民の大きな
(3) 関心事となり、世論がそうした国の政策決定に大きな影響力をもつことも
事実である。世論のこうした国は、国際社会の一般国民の大きな
。
(2) 国際社会の国民の関心事となり、世論がそうした国の政策決定に大きな
影響力をもつことも事実である。世論のこうした国は、国際社会の一般国民の大きな
関心事となり、世論がそうした国の政策決定に大きな影響力をもつことも
事実である。世論のこうした国は、国際社会の一般国民の大きな
。

第十一條

(三)

国立国会図書館デジタル化資料

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(1)

国民は意外とケチで国家財政のやりくりに厳しい目を向けるのも特徴の一つ。第二次安倍政権発足時の2012年12月の衆院選では、自民党が「国土強靭化」を掲げて公共事業の大盤振る舞いを訴えたのに対し、民主党は「コンクリートから人へ」と主張。国民は民主党を選んだ。

② 国民性の違いは、国家予算の使い方にもはっきりと表れる。国家予算の中で、社会保障費や教育費、公共事業費などの割合は、国によって大きく異なる。

国民性の違いは、国家予算の使い方にもはっきりと表れる。国家予算の中で、社会保障費や教育費、公共事業費などの割合は、国によって大きく異なる。

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国立国会図書館蔵書

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第四節　財政上の特権

第十二条

(1)　派遣国又は派遣国のために行動する一若しくは二以上の者は、接受国内にある派遣国の領事館又は領事官舎に関し、接受国又はその地方公共団体が課するあらゆる種類の租税又はこれに関する賦徴金で派遣国又は派遣国のために行動する一若しくは二以上の者が本来は法律上納付の義務を負うもののうち、次のものに関して課されるものの納付を免除される。

(a)　派遣国が所有し、又は他の方法で保有し若しくは占有し、かつ、もつぱら第七条(1)に定めるいずれかの目的のためにのみ使用する不動産の取得、所有、使用又は占有。ただし、これらの

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の十六回次第で、ゲームセットになる場合もあります。

(3) 団体戦は、一チーム五人で、一人一回戦ずつ行い、三勝した方が勝ちとなります。

(4) 個人戦は、一人一回戦ずつ行い、勝ち抜き戦とします。

(5) 試合は、三ゲーム先取の方が勝ちとなります。

(6) 試合は、一ゲーム十五点制とします。

(7) 試合は、原則として、ラリーポイント制とします。

(8) 試合は、原則として、ネットインは有効とします。

(9) 試合は、原則として、フォルトは無効とします。

(10) 試合は、原則として、ダブルスの場合、サーブは交互に行います。

(11) 試合は、原則として、シングルスの場合、サーブは交互に行います。

(12) 試合は、原則として、ダブルスの場合、レシーブは交互に行います。

(13) 試合は、原則として、シングルスの場合、レシーブは交互に行います。

(14) 試合は、原則として、ダブルスの場合、ローテーションは時計回りに行います。

(15) 試合は、原則として、シングルスの場合、ローテーションは行いません。

(16) 試合は、原則として、ダブルスの場合、ペアの交代は認めません。

(17) 試合は、原則として、シングルスの場合、ペアの交代は認めません。

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(93) 試合は、原則として、シングルスの場合、ペアの入れ替えは認めません。

(94) 試合は、原則として、ダブルスの場合、ペアの交代は認めません。

(95) 試合は、原則として、シングルスの場合、ペアの交代は認めません。

(96) 試合は、原則として、ダブルスの場合、ペアの変更は認めません。

(97) 試合は、原則として、シングルスの場合、ペアの変更は認めません。

(98) 試合は、原則として、ダブルスの場合、ペアの入れ替えは認めません。

(99) 試合は、原則として、シングルスの場合、ペアの入れ替えは認めません。

(100) 試合は、原則として、ダブルスの場合、ペアの交代は認めません。

国立国会図書館蔵書

の々様ルイーン等開々、デ々ミ々ン々ン々ン

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(1) 第一種住居地域内に建築してはならない建築物

(2) 第二種住居地域内に建築してはならない建築物

(3) 準住居地域内に建築してはならない建築物

(4) 近隣商業地域内に建築してはならない建築物

(5) 商業地域内に建築してはならない建築物

(6) 準工業地域内に建築してはならない建築物

(7) 工業地域内に建築してはならない建築物

(8) 工業専用地域内に建築してはならない建築物

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国立国会図書館蔵書

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第四十條

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の集団の多くは大集団の意のものが多い。

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に関行する物品または役務に関する事項であつて政令で定めるもの

(b) 前記の使用のための物品で当該領事官において送られ又は当該領事官が保護地域から引き取るもの

(3) 事務的又は技術的業務を行ない、かつ、役務職員でない領事館職員もまた、その職務の遂行にあたつて輸入する物品について、

(2)に定める免除を享有するものとする。

(4) もつとも、次のことが立証される場合には、この条の規定は適用されない。

(a) 当該免除は、特定の条に定める免除を与えるための条件として、すべての輸入について自国が定める様式で通告を行なうことを要求することができる場合において、その通告を行なわなかつたこと。

(b) 前の条に定める免除は、もつぱら公の又は個人的な使用を目

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CIA-RDP80-00809A000600230001-1

国語や算数などの教科書を使って、やさしい漢字や文章の読み書きなどを教えるのが、国語の国語教育の目的である。

② 小学校で国語の教育をするのは、国語の力を養うためである。

③ 国語の教育は、国語の力を養うためにするのである。

④ 国語の教育は、国語の力を養うためにするのである。

⑤ 国語の教育は、国語の力を養うためにするのである。

⑥ 国語の教育は、国語の力を養うためにするのである。

⑦ 国語の教育は、国語の力を養うためにするのである。

⑧ 国語の教育は、国語の力を養うためにするのである。

⑨ 国語の教育は、国語の力を養うためにするのである。

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⑪ 国語の教育は、国語の力を養うためにするのである。

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⑬ 国語の教育は、国語の力を養うためにするのである。

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⑯ 国語の教育は、国語の力を養うためにするのである。

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⑱ 国語の教育は、国語の力を養うためにするのである。

⑲ 国語の教育は、国語の力を養うためにするのである。

⑳ 国語の教育は、国語の力を養うためにするのである。

国立国会図書館

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(三) 裁判官は、次のいずれかに該当するときは、その裁判官の所属する裁判所の決定により、その裁判官を罷免する。

一 心身の故障のために職務を執ることができないと裁判官分限法に定める裁判官の訴追委員会が訴追した裁判官について、裁判官分限法に定める裁判官の弾劾裁判所が罷免の裁判をしたとき。

二 最高裁判所の裁判官については、国民審査の際に投ぜられた×の数が○の数を超えたとき。

(四) 裁判官の懲戒処分は、行政機関がこれを行ふことはできない。

(五) 最高裁判所は、裁判所の内部の規律と司法事務処理に関する事項について、規則を定める権限を有する。

(六) 最高裁判所の定める規則は、検察官、弁護士又は裁判所の事務を扱ふ職員に関する事項については、これらの者を代表する者の意見を聴いて定めなければならない。

(七) 最高裁判所は、下級裁判所に関する規則を定める権限を、下級裁判所に委任することができる。

(八) 裁判官は、裁判により、心身の故障のために職務を執ることができないと決定された場合を除いては、公の弾劾によらないでは、罷免されない。裁判官の懲戒処分は、行政機関がこれを行ふことはできない。

(九) 最高裁判所は、裁判所の内部の規律と司法事務処理に関する事項について、規則を定める権限を有する。

(十) 最高裁判所の定める規則は、検察官、弁護士又は裁判所の事務を扱ふ職員に関する事項については、これらの者を代表する者の意見を聴いて定めなければならない。

(十一) 最高裁判所は、下級裁判所に関する規則を定める権限を、下級裁判所に委任することができる。

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③　精神病院の医師や看護人の暴行や虐待は、患者団の結束を強めるために、ますます激しくなっていった。

④　入院患者団の結束を破るために、病院側は、患者団の指導者を個別に隔離し、孤立させようとする。

⑤　患者団の指導者は、病院側の圧力に屈しないで、団結を守り抜かなければならない。

⑥　精神病院の医師や看護人の暴行や虐待は、患者団の結束を強めるために、ますます激しくなっていった。

⑦　入院患者団の結束を破るために、病院側は、患者団の指導者を個別に隔離し、孤立させようとする。

⑧　患者団の指導者は、病院側の圧力に屈しないで、団結を守り抜かなければならない。

国立国会図書館

(a) 署名を認証し、又は証明すること。

(b) 一方の締約国の国語で作成されたいかなる書類の証書及び文書の写しも他方の締約国の国語に翻訳し、並びその翻訳が正確である旨をも他方の締約国の国民に対して証明すること。

(c) 法律的な性質を有する証書又は書類（届出、財産処分に関するものを含む。）及びそれらの写しを作成し、並びに関する遺言及び契約書を含む。）

(d) 公証し、それらについての日付、署名を受領し、証明し、認証し、並びに署名を証明すること。一般に、それらを完全な及び法律上正当なものとし、

(e) 裁判上の書類を送達すること。

(4) 領事官は、(3)に掲げる事務が、派遣国の国民により接受国の領域外における使用のため要求されるときは、その

(5) 領事官の職務の遂行に関し接受国の当局と交渉すること。

(三)

(四)

国の国籍決定は、ある国が、その国の国民に対して、その国の国籍を与えるものとする。

(3) 条約国の領域は、この条約の規定に従い、国家間の合意により、その国の領域の一部を他の国に譲渡することができる。

(a) 条約国の領域の一部を譲渡する場合には、その領域の国民が、その領域の国籍を失うことなく、その領域の国民として、その領域の国籍を有することができるものとする。

(b) 条約国の領域の一部を譲渡する場合には、その領域の国民が、その領域の国籍を失うことなく、その領域の国民として、その領域の国籍を有することができるものとする。

(c) 条約国の領域の一部を譲渡する場合には、その領域の国民が、その領域の国籍を失うことなく、その領域の国民として、その領域の国籍を有することができるものとする。

国名の下、共通語彙の単語のみ、アルファベット（ローマ
字表記のみでもよい）。

② 国名の下に、その国の言語の単語を書く。

③ 最後の国名は、その国の言語で、「一番」「二番」「三番」
「四番」「五番」「六番」「七番」「八番」「九番」「十番」
を書く。

④ 各国の言語の単語の横に、その国の人々の発音を、カタ
カナで書く。

⑤ 各国の言語の単語の横に、その国の人々の発音を、カタ
カナで書く。

⑥ 各国の言語の単語の横に、その国の人々の発音を、カタ
カナで書く。

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第十一條

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(3) 次の文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

ある日、ぼくは、ぼくの家の庭で、ぼくの友だちの一郎くんと、ぼくの家の庭で、ボールを使って、遊んでいました。

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第二十二条

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㈡ 本年度において実施の国勢調査を基礎として、さらに、社会生活の国際的

なものの増大や、科学技術の発達に伴う新しい統計需要に対応するため、

次のような統計調査を行なう。

㈢ 国勢調査の中間において、人口の動態を明らかにするため、人口動態の

ような人口に関する統計調査を行なう。

㈣ 国勢調査の中間において、産業の動向を明らかにするため、農業、林業、

鉱業、工業、商業、運輸業、金融業、保険業、サービス業等の産業の動向

のような産業に関する統計調査を行なう。

㈤ 国勢調査の中間において、国民生活の動向を明らかにするため、家計、

物価、賃金、労働時間、労働争議、社会保障、教育、住宅、交通、通信、

保健衛生、犯罪、災害等の国民生活の動向のような国民生活に関する統計

調査を行なう。

㈥ 国勢調査の中間において、国の財政の動向を明らかにするため、国の財

政のような国の財政に関する統計調査を行なう。

㈦ 国勢調査の中間において、地方公共団体の財政の動向を明らかにするた

め、地方公共団体の財政のような地方公共団体の財政に関する統計調査を

行なう。

㈧ 国勢調査の中間において、国際収支の動向を明らかにするため、国際収

支のような国際収支に関する統計調査を行なう。

㈨ 国勢調査の中間において、国民所得の動向を明らかにするため、国民所

得のような国民所得に関する統計調査を行なう。

㈩ 国勢調査の中間において、国民経済の動向を明らかにするため、国民経

済のような国民経済に関する統計調査を行なう。

(三) 国勢調査の中間において、国民の生活水準の動向を明らかにするため、

の開発事業者又は、特定事業の実施に関する権利を有する者（以下「開発事業者等」という。）は、その特定事業の施行に関する工事の着手の日の

第十一條

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しなう事の、前記の設置が満了したる時、又は日本国と

事由とをしたる時から六箇月を経過したる時に於て

本協定は、

以上の証拠として、各全権委員は、この条約に

千九百六十三年　月　日に東京で、ひとしく

及び日本国語による本書二通を作成した。

# アメリカ合衆国のために

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JAPAN )
CITY OF TOKYO ) SS:
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA )

I, Harrison M. Holland, Consul of the United States of America, in and for Tokyo, Japan, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby certify that this document is a true and correct copy of the original Consular Convention between the United States of America and Japan dated March 22, 1963 this day exhibited to me and compared with the said original and found to agree therewith word for word and figure for figure.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and the official seal of the Consular Service of the United States of America at Tokyo, Japan, this twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1963.

Harrison M. Holland
Harrison M. Holland
Consul of the United States of America

Service No. 2583881;
Tariff No. 83;
No fee prescribed.

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# CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND JAPAN

The United States of America and Japan,

Being desirous of regulating the consular affairs of one country in the territories of the other,

Have decided to conclude a Consular Convention and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose

The United States of America:

Edwin O. Reischauer, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and

Japan:

Masayoshi Ohira, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

## Part I. APPLICATION AND DEFINITIONS

### Article 1

The territories of the High Contracting Parties to which the provisions of this Convention apply shall be understood to comprise all areas of land and water subject to the sovereignty or authority of either High Contracting Party, except the Panama Canal Zone.

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premises used by the consular officer in the conduct of official business for the purposes of this Convention;

(1) The term "sending state" means the High Contracting Party by which a consular officer is appointed;

(2) The term "receiving state" means the High Contracting Party within whose territories a consular officer of the sending state exercises his functions;

(3) The term "nationals" means all persons owing allegiance to the United States of America, all citizens of the United States and all persons under the protection of the United States, including, where the context permits, all juridical entities duly created in or under the laws of any of the territories of the United States to which the Convention applies;

(b) in relation to Japan, all persons possessing the nationality of Japan, including, where the context permits, all juridical entities duly created under the laws of Japan;

(4) The term "person" shall be deemed to include any and all individual or juridical entity;

(5) The term "vessel", unless otherwise specified, means any ship or craft documented under the laws of any of the territories of the sending state to which the Convention applies;

(6) The term "consular office" shall, when used to describe or identify physical property, be deemed to refer to the

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premises use by the sending state for the conduct of official consular business; administrative subdivision of one of the

(7) The term "consular establishment" shall be deemed to include all immovable property used or held by the sending state for a consular office, for residences for one or more consular officers or employees or for related purposes, all movable property required to furnish, equip and operate such immovable property and, in general, all property needed for the effective performance of consular functions, including vehicles, vessels and aircraft;

(8) The term "consular officer" means any individual authorized by the sending state to exercise consular functions who is granted an exequatur or provisional or other authorization by the appropriate authorities of the receiving state;

(9) The term "consular employee" means any individual, other than a consular officer, who performs administrative or technical work or belongs to the service staff of a consular office provided that his name has been duly communicated to the appropriate authorities of the receiving state in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) of Article 6;

(10) The term "archives" shall be deemed to include official correspondence, documents, papers, books, records, cash, stamps, seals, filing cabinets, safes and other similar items held or used for official purposes;

consular functions outside his consular district.

Article 4

(1) The sending state may assign or appoint consular officers of such number and rank as it may deem necessary to any of its consular offices in the receiving state. The sending state shall notify the receiving state in writing of the assignment or appointment of a consular officer to a consular office in the receiving state.

(2) The receiving state shall, on presentation of the officer's commission or other notification of assignment or appointment, grant as soon as possible and free of charge such consular officer an exequatur or other authorization to perform consular functions. The receiving state shall, when necessary, pending the grant of an exequatur or other authorization, grant the consular officer a provisional authorization.

(3) The receiving state may not refuse to grant an exequatur or other authorization without good cause.

(4) The receiving state shall not, except otherwise specifically provided in this Convention, be deemed to have consented to having a consular officer acting as such or to have extended to him the benefits of this Convention prior to the grant of an exequatur or other authorization, including provisional authorization.

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(c) The sending state shall be free to apply its laws
relating to consular fees in respect of
any consular services performed in the territory of the
receiving state on behalf of the sending state.

(d) The provisions of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this
Article shall not affect the privileges granted by the
law of the receiving state to consular officers or
members of the consulate who are nationals of that state.

Article 7

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this
Article, a consular officer may, in the exercise of his
consular functions, address himself to the competent
authorities of his district and to the competent central
authorities of the receiving state if and to the extent
that he is authorized to do so by the laws, regulations
and practice of the receiving state or by the relevant
international agreements in force between the sending
state and the receiving state.

(b) Consular officers may, in the exercise of their
consular functions, have recourse to the competent local
authorities of their district irrespective of any
instructions they may receive from the sending state.

(c) The receiving state may grant to consular officers
and members of the consulate of the sending state
the right to address themselves to the central authorities
of the receiving state.

(d) The rights of the consular officers and members of the
consulate mentioned in this Article shall be exercised
in accordance with the laws, regulations and practice
of the receiving state.

Article 8

(a) Consular officers shall have the right to hoist the
flag of the sending state on the consular premises
and on the means of transport used by them in the
performance of official duties.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) of this Article
shall not affect the laws, regulations and practice
in force in the receiving state regarding the flying
of the flag of the sending state and of its emblems.

(c) The flag of the sending state may be flown in
accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) of this
Article on the occasions when it is the custom to fly
the flag of the sending state and its emblems.

(d) The flag of the sending state may be flown on the
consular premises and on the means of transport used by
the consular officer in the exercise of his consular
functions in accordance with the laws, regulations and
practice of the receiving state.

(e) The flag of the sending state may be flown on the
means of transport used by the consular officer in the
exercise of his consular functions in accordance with
the laws, regulations and practice of the receiving state.

(f) The flag of the sending state may be flown on the
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exercise of his consular functions in accordance with
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(g) The flag of the sending state may be flown on the
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(z) The flag of the sending state may be flown on the
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[illegible]

[illegible]

(4) The phrase "one or more persons acting on behalf of the sending state" shall, within the meaning of Articles 7 and 12, be deemed to refer to any person or persons holding property in a trust or similar capacity for the benefit of the sending state.

Article 6

(1) The consular officer in charge may place, outside the consular office, the coat-of-arms or national device of the sending state and an appropriate inscription in the official language of the sending state designating such office.

(2) The consular officer in charge may fly the flag of the sending state and the consular flag at the consular office. Any consular officer may also place the coat-of-arms or national device and fly the flag of the sending state and its consular flag on the vehicles, vessels and aircraft which he employs in the exercise of his duties. Such flags may also be flown on suitable occasions at the residence of the consular officer in charge and in times of emergency at the residence of any consular officer.

(3) (a) The archives of the consular office shall be kept in a place entirely separate from the place where the private or business papers of consular officers and employees are kept. This provision does not require the separation of

the authority of the Secretary of State, and authorizes the Secretary to

to [illegible] a consular officer to refuse a visa to any alien who is ineligible to receive a visa under the immigration laws. (5) A consular officer may also refuse a visa to any alien if it is shown to his satisfaction that such alien has been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, or that such alien is coming to the United States to engage in any other unlawful business or immoral purpose, or that such alien is not a bona fide nonimmigrant visitor, or that such alien is likely to become a public charge, or that such alien has been convicted of violating any law relating to the traffic in narcotic drugs, or that such alien is likely to engage in activities prejudicial to the public interest or endangering the welfare, safety, or security of the United States. Such refusal shall be conclusive and not reviewable except as specifically provided by the regulations prescribed under authority of this section. (6) A consular officer may, in his discretion, revoke a visa previously granted by him. In the event of the revocation of a visa, the alien shall be immediately informed of the reasons for such revocation and of the provisions of law on which the revocation is based. Unless the visa is revoked on the ground that the alien is a member of one of the classes enumerated in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), (33), (34), (35), (36), (37), (38), (39), (40),

in accordance with the procedures established by paragraph (4) of this Article, enter the consular office to apprehend the fugitive.

(4) Any entry into or search of a consular office pursuant to paragraphs (4) and (5) of this Article, shall be conducted with due regard to the inviolability of the consular archives.

Article 9

(1) The sending state shall enjoy an exemption from all military requisition, contributions or billeting with respect to property forming part of its consular establishments in the receiving state, including all vehicles, vessels and aircraft. Immovable property may, however, be seized or taken for purposes of national defense or public utility in accordance with the laws of the receiving state.

(2) A consular officer or employee shall enjoy an exemption from all military requisition, contributions or billeting with respect to the private residence and the furniture and other household articles and all vehicles, vessels and aircraft held or possessed by him. Such private residence may, however, be seized or taken for purposes of national defense or public utility in accordance with the laws of the receiving state.

(3) In any of the cases referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, every effort shall be made to avoid

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with the performance of consular functions.

(4) The sending state or the consular officer or employee shall receive due compensation for all such property seized or taken. Compensation shall be payable in a form readily convertible into the currency of and transferable to the sending state, not later than three months from the date on which the amount of compensation has been finally fixed.

Article 10

(1) A consular officer may be in communication with his Government or with the diplomatic mission and consular offices of the sending state in the receiving state or with other diplomatic missions and consular offices of the sending state, making use of all public means of communication. This includes the right to make use of secret language. In addition, a consular officer may send and receive official documents, either in clear or secret language, by courier or by means of sealed official pouches and other official containers. In sending or receiving consular pouches through postal channels, a consular officer shall be subject to the postal laws of the receiving state; provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be effected thereby.

(2) The official documents referred to in this Article shall be inviolable and the authorities of the receiving state

[illegible]

[illegible] to transmit data [illegible] to transmit data [illegible] to transmit data [

(a) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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employed in the receiving state.

(a) A consular officer shall not, while abiding in the employee or other authorization, including professional authorization, administrative or judicial authorities requiring his testimony shall take all reasonable steps to avoid interference with the performance of his official duties and, where possible or permissible, arrange for the taking of such testimony, orally or in writing, at his office or residence.

(b) A consular officer or employee shall be entitled to refuse a request from the administrative or judicial authorities of the receiving state to produce any documents from the consular archives or to give evidence relating to matters falling within the scope of his official duties. Such a request shall, however, be complied with in the interests of justice if it is possible to do so without prejudicing the interests of the sending state. A consular officer or employee is also entitled to decline to give evidence as an expert witness with regard to the laws of the sending state.

(c) A consular officer or employee and members of his family forming part of his household shall be exempt in the receiving state from any requirements with regard to the registration of foreigners and the obtaining of permission to reside. Such members of the family of a consular officer or employee shall not receive the benefits of this paragraph if gainfully

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employed in the receiving state.

(7) A consular officer shall not, while holding his exequatur or other authorization, including provisional authorization, be subject to deportation.

(8) All vehicles, vessels and aircraft owned by the sending state and used for consular purposes, and all vehicles, vessels and aircraft owned by a consular officer or employee of the sending state shall be adequately insured against third party risks, with an insurance company authorized to do, and actually carrying on, business in the receiving state. Any claim arising under any such policy shall be deemed to be a claim arising out of a contract involving liability in a civil action, as contemplated in paragraph (2) of this Article.

## Part IV FISCAL PRIVILEGES

Article 12

(1) The sending state, or one or more persons acting on behalf of the sending state, shall, with respect to its consular establishments in the receiving state, be exempt from the payment of all taxes or similar charges of any kind imposed by the receiving state or by any local subdivision thereof for the payment of which the sending state, or one or more persons acting on behalf of the sending state, would otherwise be

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legally liable, with respect to

(a) the acquisition, ownership, use or possession of immovable property, owned or otherwise held or occupied by the sending state and used exclusively for any of the purposes specified in paragraph (1) of Article 7, except taxes or other assessments imposed for services or local public improvements by which and to the extent that such property is benefited;

(b) the acquisition, ownership, possession or use of movable property, including vehicles, vessels and aircraft, owned or used by the sending state exclusively for any of the purposes specified in paragraph (1) of Article 7;

(c) the fees received in compensation for consular services and the receipts given for the payment of such fees;

(d) any other acts or transactions, including the acquisition or rendition of services, incident to the operation of a consular establishment of the sending state.

(2) No provision of subparagraph (1)(d) of this Article shall be construed to accord the sending state, or one or more persons acting on behalf of the sending state, exemptions from the taxes on electricity and gas to be imposed on the use of electricity or gas at a consular establishment used or held for residence for a consular officer or employee or for related purposes, unless:

(a) such consular establishment is owned by the

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sending state, or native or technical work and who does not belong to (ii) such consular establishment is used or held by the sending state on a lease, during a period of time not shorter than a year and irrespective of changes in residents, and similar charges incident to the ownership, utilization, regulation (b) the sending state is the party to the contract on the use of electricity or gas and is liable for the payment of charges for electricity or gas, of which such officer or (3) The foregoing exemptions shall not apply with respect to taxes or other similar charges of any kind for which some other person is legally liable, notwithstanding that the burden of the tax or other similar charge may be passed on to the sending state or one or more persons acting on behalf of the sending state, as imports shall be as provided in article

Article 13

(1) The foregoing exemptions shall not apply with respect (1) Any consular officer or employee who is a national of the sending state, whether or not he is a national of any other state, shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or similar charges of any kind imposed by the receiving state or any local subdivision thereof on the official emoluments, salaries, wages or allowances received by such officer or employee from the send'ng state.

(2) (a) A consular officer, or a consular employee who

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a) performs administrative or technical work and who does not belong to the service staff, shall, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (3) of this Article, be exempt from the payment (1) of all taxes or similar charges of any kind, including taxes or similar charges incident to the licensing, titling, registration, use and operation of vehicles owned by such officer or employee, imposed by the receiving state or any local subdivision thereof, for the payment of which such officer or employee would otherwise be legally liable, as the number of vehicles entitled to such exemption shall be decided in accordance with the laws of the receiving state, provided that such officer or employee shall be entitled to such exemption for at least one vehicle, the exemption of taxes or similar charges on imports shall be as provided in Article paid, and on death of property located in the receiving state; shall be (b) the foregoing exemption shall not apply with respect (1) to taxes or other similar charges of any kind for which some another person is legally liable, notwithstanding that the incidence or burden of the tax or other similar charge may be passed on to such officer or employee, thereof by reason of (2) the provisions of subparagraph (2)(c) of this Article shall not apply to, on the death of a personal officer or employee (a) taxes imposed on the acquisition, ownership or occupation of immovable property situated in the receiving

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state;

(b) taxes imposed on income derived from sources wi
the receiving state, other than those stipulated in paragr
(1) of this Article;

(c) taxes on instruments effecting transactions, such
as stamp duties imposed or collected in connection with the
transfer of property, or taxes on the transfer of securities

(d) taxes on the use of amusement facilities, the
amusement tax including any hotel and restaurant tax, the
spa tax, the traveling tax, taxes on electricity and gas,
and the diesel oil delivery tax;

(e) taxes imposed by reason of or incident to the trans-
fer by gift of property located in the receiving state;

(f) taxes imposed by reason of or incident to the
passing on death of property located in the receiving state,
such as estate, inheritance, and succession taxes, other taxes

(4) (2) Notwithstanding any provisions of the preceding
paragraphs of this Article, no such tax as estate, inheritance
or succession tax shall be imposed or collected by the
receiving State or any local subdivision thereof by reason
of or incident to the passing of movable property located in
the receiving state upon the death of a consular officer or
employee in respect of that part of such movable property
which the deceased consular officer or employee owned within

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the receiving state solely in connection with the performance of his official duties, and which does not exceed in value two times the amount of all official emoluments, salaries and allowances received by the consular officer or employee for the year immediately preceding his death. duties and vested

(b) For the purpose of paragraph (4)(a) of this Article and subject to the limitations thereof, household and personal effects, personally owned vehicles and demand deposit accounts or time deposit accounts with a term shorter than one year of the deceased consular officer or employee shall be deemed conclusively to constitute property owned by him solely in connection with the performance of his official duties, technical work and who does not belong to the service staff

Article 14

shall also enjoy the privileges specified in the preceding

(1) The sending state may import into the receiving state, paragraph with respect to articles imported at the time of free of all custom duties and internal revenue or other taxes his first arrival.

imposed upon or by reason of importation by the receiving

(4) It is, however, understood that

state or by any local subdivision thereof, all articles, the receiving state may, as a condition to the

including vehicles, vessels and aircraft, intended for granting of the exemption provided in this Article, require official use in the receiving state in connection with any that a notification of any importation be given in such

of the purposes specified in paragraph (1) of Article 7 manner as it may prescribe;

(2) A consular officer may import into the receiving state, the exemption provided in this Article, during his free of all custom duties and internal revenue or other taxes

imposed upon or by reason of importation by the receiving

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state or by any local subdivision thereof, a reasonable quantity of baggage, effects and other articles, including private motor vehicles, vessels and aircraft, required for the personal use of himself or members of his family forming part of his household. Such exemption from duties and taxes shall be granted, during the entire period such officer serves in the receiving state, with respect to

(a) articles accompanying him to his consular post on first arrival or on any subsequent arrival;

(b) articles consigned to him or withdrawn by him from customs custody for the above-mentioned purposes.

(3) A consular employee who performs administrative or technical work and who does not belong to the service staff shall also enjoy the privileges specified in the preceding paragraph with respect to articles imported at the time of his first arrival.

(4) It is, however, understood that

(a) the receiving state may, as a condition to the granting of the exemption provided in this Article, require that a notification of any importation be given in such manner as it may prescribe;

(b) the exemption provided in this Article, being in respect of articles imported for official or personal use only, does not extend to, inter alia, articles imported as

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an accommodation to others or for sale or for other commercial purposes. However, articles imported as samples of commercial products solely for display within a consular office shall not be regarded as excluded from the exemption provided in this Article;

(c) the receiving state may determine that the exemption provided in this Article does not apply in respect of articles grown, produced or manufactured in the receiving state which have been exported therefrom without payment of or upon repayment of taxes or duties which would have been chargeable but for such exportation;

(d) nothing in this Article shall be construed to excuse compliance with customs formalities, or to permit the entry into the receiving state of any article the importation of which is specifically prohibited by the laws of the receiving state;

(e) the laws of the receiving state shall apply to the disposition of the articles imported under paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of this Article; and

(f) paragraph (1) of this Article and paragraph (3) of Article 17 shall not be construed to prejudice the laws of the receiving state concerning the importation of cinema films for a consular office excluding films for academic or cultural use, and films which are in fact documentary or

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newsreels, imported exclusively for official use.

(2) A consular officer may also communicate with the authorities of the recei[illegible] on any other matters falling within his competence.

Part V. GENERAL CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

Article 15

(1) A consular officer shall be entitled within his consular district to

(a) interview, communicate with, assist and advise any national of the sending state;

(b) inquire into any incidents which have occurred effecting the interests of any such nationals; [illegible] shall,

(c) assist any such national in proceedings before or in relations with the authorities of the receiving state and, where necessary, arrange for legal assistance for him; a

(2) For the purpose of protecting nationals of the sending state and their property and interests, a consular officer shall be entitled to apply to and correspond within his consular district with the appropriate authorities, including the appropriate departments of the central government of the receiving state. He shall not, however, be entitled to correspond with or to make diplomatic representations to the Department of State when the United States of America is the receiving state or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when Japan is the receiving state, except in the absence of any

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diplomatic representative of the sending state.

(3) A consular officer may visit a national of the sending state who is confined or detained in custody within his consular district on any other of the receiving state within his consular district and converse with him or correspond with him. Any such national shall have the right at matters falling within his competence in accordance with prison regulations which shall be made clear to him.

(4) A national of the sending state shall have the right at all times to communicate with the appropriate consular officer and, unless subject to lawful detention, to visit him at his consular office.

Article 16

(1) The appropriate authorities of the receiving state shall,

(a) at the request of any national of the sending state who is confined in prison awaiting trial or is otherwise detained in custody within his consular district, immediately inform a consular officer of the sending state;

(b) issue such notifications from and provide for such visits to a national of the sending state as the consular officer shall be permitted to visit without delay, to converse privately with, and to arrange legal representation for any national of the sending state who is confined or detained, in accordance with the laws of the receiving state;

(c) register a national of the sending state, register or receive notifications without undue delay by the authorities of the receiving state, where a marriage celebrated within the receiving state between a national of the sending state and a national of the receiving state is registered;

(2) Where a national of the sending state has been convicted and is serving a sentence of imprisonment, a consular officer in whose consular district the sentence is being served shall,

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upon notification to the appropriate authorities of the receiving state, have the right to visit him in prison. Any such visit shall be conducted in accordance with prison regulations, which shall permit reasonable access to and opportunity of conversing with such national. The consular officer shall also be allowed, subject to the prison regulations, to transmit communications between the prisoner and other persons, [illegible] authorities of the sending state, voluntarily given, or [illegible]

Article 17

(1) A consular officer may within his consular district:

(a) receive such declarations as may be required to be made under the nationality laws of the sending state;

(b) issue such notices to, receive such declarations from and provide for such medical examinations of a national of the sending state as may be required under the laws of the sending state with regard to compulsory national service;

(c) register a national of the sending state, register or receive notifications of the birth or death of a national of the sending state, record a marriage celebrated within the receiving state when at least one of the parties is a national of the sending state, and receive any such declarations pertaining to family relationships of a national of the sending state as may be required under the laws of that

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state; registration with the appropriate authorities of the [illegible] (d) issue, amend, renew, validate and revoke, in conformity with the laws of the sending state, visas, passports and other travelling documents; also within his consular districts,

(e) (i) serve judicial documents, on behalf of the courts of the sending state, upon, or [illegible] one of the High Contract(ii) take depositions, on behalf of the courts or other judicial tribunals or authorities of the sending state, voluntarily given, or [illegible] (iii) administer oaths to the witnesses of, or any person in the receiving state in accordance with the laws of the sending state and in a manner not inconsistent with the laws of the receiving state; [illegible] as well as copies thereof (f) obtain copies of or extracts from documents of public registry; [illegible]

(g) receive, with regard to goods, certificates of origin and other necessary documents for use in the sending state.

(2) It is understood that the registration or the receipt of notifications of a birth or death by a consular officer, the recording by a consular officer of a marriage celebrated under the laws of the receiving state, and the receipt by a consular officer of declarations pertaining to the family relationships in no way exempts a person from any obligation laid down by the laws of the receiving state with regard to the notification [illegible]

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to or registration with the appropriate authorities of the receiving state, of births, deaths, marriages, or other matters pertaining to family relationships of a person.

(3) A consular officer may also within his consular district:

(a) authenticate or certify signatures;

(b) translate into the language of one of the High Contracting Parties acts and documents of any character drawn up in the language of the other High Contracting Party and certify to the accuracy of the translation thereof;

(c) prepare, attest, receive the acknowledgments of, certify, authenticate, legalize and in general take such action as may be necessary to perfect or to validate any act, document or instrument of a legal character as well as copies thereof, including declarations, testamentary dispositions and contracts;

(d) A consular officer may perform the services specified in paragraph (3) of this Article whenever such services are required by a national of the sending state for use outside the territories of the receiving state, or by any person for use in the territories of the sending state or are rendered in accordance with procedures not prohibited by the laws of the receiving state, established by the sending state for the proper protection of its nationals abroad or for the proper administration of its laws.

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sending state was in not a resident of the receiving state

(3) A consular officer may further the cultural, artistic, scientific, commercial, professional and educational interests of the sending state, under the terms, the consular officer shall relinquish such administration upon the appointment of another

Part VI ESTATES AND TRANSFER OF PROPERTY

(c) represent the interests of a national of the sending state in an estate in the receiving state

Article 18

(1) In the case of the death of a national of the sending state in the territory of the receiving state, without having in the territory of his decease any known heir or testamentary executor, the appropriate local authorities of the receiving state shall as promptly as possible inform a consular officer of the sending state.

(2) A consular officer of the sending state may, within the discretion of the appropriate judicial authorities and if permissible under the then existing applicable local laws in the receiving state:

(a) take provisional custody of the personal property left by a deceased national of the sending state, provided that the decedent shall have left in the receiving state no heir or testamentary executor appointed by the decedent to take care of his personal estate; provided that such provisional custody shall be relinquished to a duly appointed administrator;

(b) administer the estate of a deceased national of the

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sending state who is not a resident of the receiving state at the time of his death, who leaves no testamentary executor, and who leaves in the receiving state no heir, provided that if authorized to administer the estate, the consular officer shall relinquish such administration upon the appointment of another administrator;

(c) represent the interests of a national of the sending state in an estate in the receiving state, provided that such national is not a resident of the receiving state, unless or until such national is otherwise represented; provided, however, nothing herein shall authorize a consular officer to act as an attorney at law.

(2) Unless prohibited by the laws of the receiving state, a consular officer may, within the discretion of the court, agency, or person making distribution, receive for transmission to a national of the sending state who is not a resident of the receiving state any money or property to which such national is entitled as a consequence of the death of another person, including shares in an estate, payments made pursuant to workmen's compensation laws, pension and social benefits systems in general, and proceeds of insurance policies. The court, agency, or person making distribution may require that a consular officer comply with conditions laid down with regard to

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(c) presenting a power of attorney or other authorization from such non-resident national,

(b) furnishing reasonable evidence of the receipt of such money or property by such national, and

(c) returning the money or property in the event he is unable to furnish such evidence.

(4) Whenever a consular officer shall perform the functions referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Article, he shall be subject, with respect to the exercise of such functions, to the laws of the receiving state and to the jurisdiction of the judicial and administrative authorities of the receiving state in the same manner and to the same extent as a national of the receiving state.

Article 19

(1) When a vessel visits a port which includes any place to which a vessel may come) in the receiving state, the master and members of the crew of the vessel shall be permitted to communicate with and, subject to immigration laws of the receiving state, visit a consular officer in whose district the port is situated. For the purpose of performing any of the duties he is authorized to perform by this Convention,

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a consular officer, accompanied, if he desires, by one or more consular officers or employees on his staff, may proceed on board the vessel after she has received pratique.

(2) A consular officer may request the assistance of the authorities of the receiving state in any matter pertaining to the performance of such duties, and they shall give the requisite assistance unless they have special reasons which would fully warrant refusing it in a particular case.

Article 20

(1) A consular officer may question the master and members of the crew of a vessel, examine her papers, take statements with regard to her voyage and her destination and generally facilitate her entry and departure. When custom house brokers or shipping agents are available, however, a consular officer shall not undertake to perform functions normally within the scope of their activities.

(2) A consular officer or employee may appear with the master or members of the crew of a vessel before the local administrative and judicial authorities, and may lend his assistance, including, where necessary, arranging for legal assistance and acting as interpreter in matters between them and such authorities.

(3) A consular officer may, provided that the judicial

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authorities of the receiving state do not exercise jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of Article 21, decide or[illegible] arrange for the settlement of disputes between the master and members of the crew of a vessel including disputes as to wages and contracts of service in accordance with the laws of the sending state, arrange for the engagement and discharge of the master and members of the crew, and take measures for the preservation of good order and discipline on the vessel.

(4) A consular officer may take measures for the enforcement of the shipping laws of the sending state, applicable to vessels

(5) A consular officer may, where necessary, make arrangements for the repatriation and the treatment in a hospital of the master or members of the crew or the passengers of a vessel, [illegible] at the request or [illegible] with the consent of the [illegible]

Article 21

(1) Except at the request or with the consent of a consular officer, the administrative authorities of the receiving state shall not concern themselves with any matter concerning the internal management of the vessel. The judicial authorities of the receiving state may, however, exercise any jurisdiction which they may possess under the laws of the receiving state with regard to disputes as to wages and contracts of service between the master and members of the

crew of a vessel. The administrative and judicial authorities shall not interfere with the detention in custody on a vessel of a seaman for disciplinary offences, provided that such detention is lawful under the laws of the sending state and is not accompanied by unjustifiable severity or inhumanity.

(2) Without prejudice to the right of the administrative and judicial authorities of the receiving state to take cognisance of crimes or offences committed on board a vessel when she is in the ports or in the waters of the receiving state or to enforce the laws of the receiving state applicable to vessels of any state in its ports and its waters or to persons and property thereon, it is the common intention of the High Contracting Parties that the administrative authorities of the receiving state should not, except at the request or with the consent of the consular officer,

(a) concern themselves with any matter taking place on board a vessel except for the preservation of peace and order or in the interests of public health or safety, or

(b) institute prosecutions in respect of crimes or offences committed on board a vessel in the ports or in the waters of the receiving state unless they are of a serious character or involve the tranquility of the port or unless they are committed by or against persons other than members of the crew who are not nationals of the receiving state.

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crimes or offenses against the laws of the receiving state regarding public health, customs or immigration committed on board a vessel in the ports or waters of that state shall be deemed to be included in the crimes or offenses involving the tranquility of the port.

(3) The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not be construed as affecting the rights of vessels in innocent passage through the territorial sea. Such rights are determined by international law.

(4) If, for the purpose of exercising the rights referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article, it is the intention of the authorities of the receiving state to arrest or question any person or to seize any property or to institute any formal inquiry on board a vessel, the master or other officer acting on his behalf shall be given an opportunity to inform the consular officer, and, unless this is impossible on account of the urgency of the matter, to inform him in such time as to enable the consular officer or a consular employee on his staff to be present if he so desires. If a consular officer has not been present or represented, he shall be entitled, on his request, to receive from the authorities of the receiving state full information with regard to what has taken place. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to routine examinations by the authorities of the receiving

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state with regard to customs, health and the admission of aliens, or to the detention of a vessel or of any portion of her cargo arising out of civil or commercial proceedings in the courts of the receiving state.

Article 22

(1) A consular officer may visit at ports within his consular district a vessel of any flag destined to a port of the sending state, at the request or with the consent of the master of that vessel, in order to enable him to procure the necessary information to prepare and execute such documents as may be required by the laws of the sending state as a condition of entry of such vessel into its ports, and to furnish to the competent authorities of the sending state such information with regard to sanitary or other matters as such authorities may require.

(2) In exercising the rights conferred upon him by this Article, the consular officer shall act with all possible dispatch.

Article 23

(1) If a vessel of the sending state is wrecked in the receiving state, the consular officer in whose district the wreck occurs shall be informed as soon as possible by the appropriate authorities of the receiving state of

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(1) There any articles belonging to or forming part of a
the occurrence of the wreck,
wrecked vessel [illegible] than that of the receiving
state, or

(2) The appropriate authorities of the receiving state shall take all practicable measures for the preservation of the wrecked vessel, of the lives of persons on board, of the cargo and of other property on board, and for the prevention and suppression of plunder or disorder on the vessel. These measures shall also extend to articles belonging to the vessel or forming part of her cargo which have become separated from the vessel.

(3) If the vessel is wrecked within a port or constitutes a navigational hazard within the territorial waters of the receiving state, the authorities of the receiving state may also order any measures to be taken which they consider necessary with a view to avoiding any damage that might otherwise be caused by the vessel to the port facilities or navigation.

(4) If the owner of the wrecked vessel, his agent, or the underwriters concerned, or the master are not in a position to make arrangements for the disposal of the vessel in accordance with the relevant provisions of the law of the receiving state, a consular officer shall be deemed to be authorized to make, acting for the owner, the same arrangements as the owner himself could have made if he had been present.

(5) Where any articles belonging to or forming part of a wrecked vessel of any flag (other than that of the receiving state), or belonging to or forming part of the cargo of any such vessel, are found on or near the coast of the receiving state or are brought into any port of that state, the consular officer in whose district the articles are found or brought into port shall be deemed to be authorised to make, acting for the owner of the articles, such arrangements relating to the custody and disposal of the articles as the owner himself could have made if,

(a) in the case of articles belonging to or forming part of the vessel, the vessel is a vessel of the sending state or, in the case of cargo, the cargo is owned by nationals of the sending state, and

(b) neither the owner of the articles, his agent, the underwriters nor the master of the vessel is in a position to make such arrangements.

Article 24

For the purposes of Articles 19 to 23, the term "vessel" shall be deemed to include aircraft, and the term "shipping laws" shall be construed, as applied to aircraft, to refer to aviation laws, and the term "waters" shall be construed, as applied to aircraft, to refer to territory of the receiving

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state.

(1) The provisions of Article 25 in so far as relating to the functions of Part VIII, FINAL PROVISIONS, are not exhaustive. A consular officer shall be permitted to perform other functions, involving no conflict with the laws of the receiving state, which are either in accordance with international law or practice relating to consular officers recognized by the receiving state or are such to which no objection is taken by the receiving state, or which are referred to in the international agreements in force between the sending and the receiving state.

Article 25

(1) The privileges and immunities conferred by paragraphs (2) and (4) of Article 9, subparagraph (1)(b) and paragraphs (4) and (6) of Article 11, paragraphs (1), (2) and (4) of Article 13 and paragraphs (2) and (3) of Article 14 shall not be accorded to a consular officer or employee, or members of his family forming part of his household, if such officer or employee is a national of the receiving state, or has permanent residence in the receiving state, or is engaged in any private occupation for gain in the receiving state, or is other than a full-time officer or employee of the sending state.

(2) The privileges and immunities conferred by paragraph (1) of Article 7, paragraph (4) of Article 8 and paragraph (2) of Article 12 shall not be accorded to the sending state with respect to a consular office in the charge of a consular officer or employee referred to in the preceding paragraph, or with respect to a residence for such consular officer or employee.

(3) A consular officer may levy the fees prescribed by the sending state for the performance of consular services, and may collect them in the manner prescribed by the laws of the sending state.

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of ratification [illegible] Article 26 exchanged at Washington.

(1) The provisions of Articles 16 to 23 relating to the functions which a consular officer may perform are not exhaustive. A consular officer shall be permitted to perform other functions, involving no conflict with the laws of the receiving state, which are either in accordance with international law or practice relating to consular officers recognized in the receiving state or are acts to which no objection is taken by the receiving state or which are referred to in international agreements in force between the sending and receiving states.

(2) It is understood that in any case where any article of this Convention gives a consular officer the right to perform any functions, it is for the sending state to determine to what extent its consular officers shall exercise such right.

(3) Nothing contained in this Convention shall be construed to permit a consular officer or employee to take advantage of the rights, immunities or privileges accorded thereby for any purposes other than those for which these benefits have been granted by the terms of this Convention.

(4) A consular officer may levy the fees prescribed by the sending state for the performance of consular services.

Done in duplicate, in the English and Japanese languages, both texts being equally authentic, at Tokyo, this twenty-[illegible] day of March, one thousand nine hundred sixty-three.

Article 27

(1) This Convention shall be ratified and the instruments

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of ratification thereof shall be exchanged at Washington. The Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall continue in force for the term of five years.

(2) Unless six months before the expiration of the aforesaid term of five years either High Contracting Party shall have given notice to the other of the intention to terminate this Convention, the Convention shall continue in force after the aforesaid term and until six months from the date on which either High Contracting Party shall have given to the other notice of termination.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention and have hereunto affixed their seals.

DONE in duplicate, in the English and Japanese languages, both texts being equally authentic, at Tokyo, this twenty-second day of March, one thousand nine hundred sixty three.

PROTOCOL

For the United States of America:

At the time of signing the Security Treaty between the United States of America and Japan, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have further agreed to the following provisions, which shall be considered integral parts of the aforesaid Treaty:

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article I, the Government shall not apply to any area now subject to Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan signed at the City of San Francisco on September 8, 1951, so long as any such area has not been returned in fact to Japanese administration.

2. In case there is any change with respect to the existing right to bring armed forces into and maintain them in Japan, the United States of America shall give sympathetic consideration to any request from Japan for the withdrawal of United States armed forces from Japan.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of

(2) [illegible] ... [illegible]

to record and for [illegible] ... [illegible]

to (5) [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... [illegible]

An [illegible] ... [illegible]

of [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... [illegible]

[

(5) of Article 20 and paragraphs (1) and (4) of Article 21, be deemed to include:

(a) any vessel of the receiving state or any third country chartered on bare boat terms by a national or nationals of the sending state; and

(b) any vessel of the sending state except that chartered on bare boat terms by a national or nationals of the receiving state.

4. Without derogation of such rights and benefits as the sending state may have under international law with respect to diplomatic property, the provisions of Article 11 (except subparagraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph (3)) shall likewise apply with respect to immovable property owned or otherwise held or occupied by the sending state and used either for embassy purposes or for residences for one or more officers or employees of the embassy.

5. The term "members of his family forming part of his household" referred to in paragraph (6) of Article 11, paragraph (2) of Article 14 and paragraph (1) of Article 25 shall be understood to include only those persons residing in the receiving state who are substantially dependent upon the consular officer or employee for support.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Protocol and have hereunto affixed their seals.

DONE in duplicate, in the English and Japanese languages, both texts being equally authentic, at Tokyo, this twenty-second day of March, one thousand nine hundred sixty three.

For the United States of America:

For Japan: